UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/441,822	11/17/1999	KIRK C. DANZL	50101.3US01	5081

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EXAMINER
NGUYEN, DUC MINH

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2643	3/

DATE MAILED: 03/24/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.		Applicant(s)	
Office Action Summary	09/441,822		DANZL ET AL.	
	Examiner		Art Unit	
	Duc Nguyen		2643	

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address* --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____ .
2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
   closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) _1-20 and 22-52_ is/are pending in the application.
   4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) ☒ Claim(s) _1-17_ is/are allowed.
6) ☒ Claim(s) _18-20, 22-52_ is/are rejected.
7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
    a) ☐ All   b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
    1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
    2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .
    3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
       application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)
1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ .
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

1.   The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and

distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

2.   Claim 18 recites the limitation "the call report requestor" in line 6. There is insufficient

antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the

basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another
filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an
international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1),
(2), and (4) of section 371© of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for
patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999

(AIPA) do not apply to the examination of this application as the application being examined

was not (1) filed on or after November 29, 2000, or (2) voluntarily published under 35 U.S.C.

122(b). Therefore, this application is examined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment

by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

4.   Claims 18-20, 22-24, 26-27, 36-40, 51-52 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being

anticipated by Lawson et al (6,381,306).

        Consider claim 18. Lawson teaches a method for reporting call records of calls having

associated call transaction data, comprising accessing the call transaction data (e.g., the statistics

server generates certain statistics for the message records and stores the statistics to a database;

see the abstract); verifying the validity of the call transaction data by performing statistical

analysis to determine whether certain variables correspond to parameters (table 3 lists the user

defined fields of a preferred CDR format and the definitions of the field contents. Therefore, it is

inherently that the requestor/user/subscriber has to determine whether or not the user defined

fields of a preferred CDR format and the definitions of the field contents are in the CDR) defined

by a call report requestor (i.e., the subscriber); and if the call transaction data is valid, generating

a statistical report related to the call transaction data wherein a subscriber selectively controls

report formats and presentation parameters that define the manner in which the statistical report

is presented to the subscriber (e.g., user can access server 129 from work station 132 to select

and configure statistical reports; col. 6, ln. 18-19; a report application recalls the statistics from

the database and presents the statistics in a reporting format configured by the user; see the

abstract; col. 3, ln. 34-38; col. 6, ln. 18-19; table 3, col. 7, ln. 30-49). The examiner assumes that

the requestor is the subscriber.

        Consider claim 19. Lawson further teaches the call transaction data is identifiable to one

of a plurality of call originators and wherein the statistic reports are generated for a report

requestor requesting a report for a predefined set of telephone line numbers (lines 11-13 of the

abstract; col. 11, ln. 1-5) and wherein the verifying step is performed with respect to the call

transaction data for each particular report requestor (i.e., table 3 lists the user defined fields of a

preferred CDR format and the definitions of the field contents. Therefore, it is inherently that the

requestor/user/subscriber has to determine whether or not the user defined fields of a preferred

CDR format and the definitions of the field contents are in the CDR).

Consider claim 20. Lawson further teaches the verifying step is performed with respect

to aggregated call transaction data (col. 9, ln. 31-55).

Consider claims 22-23. Col. 9, ln. 31 to col. 11, ln. 5 read on the limitations of claims

22-23.

Consider claim 24. Lawson further inherently teaches the established parameters vary

from one call report requestor to another since the user defined fields of a preferred CDR format

and the definitions of the field contents are defined differently from one requestor to another.

Consider claims 26, 39, 52. Lawson teaches a method for reporting incoming and

outgoing calls having associated call transaction data, the calls being associated with one or more

target line numbers (e.g., the reports indicate the statistical performance of the network providers

for selected called or calling telephone numbers or for selected services; see the abstract),

comprising accessing the call transaction data (e.g., the statistics server generates certain

statistics for the message records and stores the statistics to a database; see the abstract);

processing the call transaction data (col. 3, ln. 1-38); providing electronic access to the call

transaction data (user can access server 129 from work station 132 to select and configure

statistical reports; col. 6, ln. 18-19); and facilitating dynamic report generation of the accessed

call transaction data by a subscriber, wherein the subscriber is allowed dynamic, selective control

of the report formats in which to present the call transaction data (e.g., a report application

recalls the statistics from the database and presents the statistics in a reporting format configured

by the user; see the abstract; col. 3, ln. 34-38; col. 6, ln. 18-19; table 3, col. 7, ln. 30-49).

Consider claim 27. Col. 11, ln. 6-13 reads on the limitations of claim 27.

Consider claim 36. Lawson's table 3 lists the user-defined fields of a preferred CDR

format and the definitions of the field contents. Lawson's table 2 further lists the fields of a

preferred CDR format and definitions of the field contents. Therefore, it is inherently that the

requestor/user/subscriber has to determine whether or not the user defined fields and/or the

conventional fields of the preferred CDR formats and the definitions of the field contents are in

the CDR.

Consider claim 37. Lawson further inherently teaches verifying the validity of the call

transaction data on an overall level comprises comparing aggregate call transaction data (col. 9,

ln. 31-55) against first parameters (table 1-2, 4) maintained for aggregate call transaction data.

Consider claim 38. Lawson further inherently teaches verifying the validity of the call

transaction data on an overall comprises comparing call transaction data (col. 9, ln. 31-55)

unique to the subscriber against second parameters (table 3) maintained for subscriber-specific

call transaction data.

Consider claim 40. Col. 6, ln. 7-19 reads on the limitations of claim 40.

Consider claim 51. Lawson further teaches providing business recommendation based on

the processed call transaction data (col. 4, ln. 8-22).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or
> described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject
> matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole
> would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary
> skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived
> by the manner in which the invention was made.

6.   Claim 25 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lawson et al

(6,381,306) in view of Walter (5,999,604).

Consider claim 25. Lawson does not teach the variables comprise the number of calls

placed or received in a particular time period.

Walter further teaches the variables comprise the number of calls placed or received in a

particular time period (col. 5, ln. 35 to col. 7, ln. 4).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to utilize the teachings of Walter into the teachings of Lawson in order to

provide several levels of services impact reporting, thus providing users with more versatile and

detailed network management capabilities.

7.   Claims 28-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lawson et

al (6,381,306) in view of Fleischer et al (5,799,073).

Consider claims 28-30. Lawson further teaches the selectable table formats comprise

tables providing information relating to at least one of call duration (time or transaction start-

time of transaction end, see table 2); unanswered calls, busy signals (see table 5), and based on

the calling party number and called party number one could figure out which is the most

frequently called line numbers, most frequent callers, new callers, newly-called line numbers

(see tables 2, 4, 6). Lawson further teaches a plurality of graph formats (col. 11, ln. 6-10).

Lawson does not clearly teach providing information relating to the most frequently

called postal codes, most frequently called-from postal codes.

Fleischer teaches recording call related data in which zip codes and calls by zip codes are

collected and stored (see fig. 7A-1-7B, 8A-D). Based on the zip code One can figure out

information relating to the most frequently called postal codes, most frequently called-from

postal codes.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to utilize the teachings of Fleischer into the teachings of Lawson in order to

determine the effectiveness of various promotional campaigns and/or obtain market data about

their clientele, relative to their location, demographics and when the calls are placed.

8.   Claims 31-34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lawson et

al (6,381,306) in view of Fleischer et al (5,799,073) and Thompson (5,109,399).

Consider claims 31-34. Lawson further teaches the selectable table formats comprise

tables providing information relating to at least one of call duration (time or transaction start-

time of transaction end, see table 2); unanswered calls, busy signals (see table 5), and based on

the calling party number and called party number one could figure out which is the most

frequently called line numbers, most frequent callers, new callers, newly-called line numbers

(see tables 2, 4, 6).

Lawson does not clearly teach providing information relating to the most frequently called postal codes, most frequently called-from postal codes.

Fleischer teaches recording call related data in which zip codes and calls by zip codes are collected and stored (see fig. 7A-1-7B, 8A-D). Based on the zip code One can figure out information relating to the most frequently called postal codes, most frequently called-from postal codes.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teachings of Fleischer into the teachings of Lawson in order to determine the effectiveness of various promotional campaigns and/or obtain market data about their clientele, relative to their location, demographics and when the calls are placed.

Lawson in view of Fleischer does not teach a plurality of selectable map formats.

Thompson teaches displaying a geographic map (fig. 4; col. 3, ln. 1-41) having indicia to identify the approximate geographical reference (col. 3, ln. 1-41) related to each call reflected in the call transaction data (ANI).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teachings of Thompson into the teachings of Lawson in view of Fleischer in order to provide the best ways for determining location information by means of a visual display.

9.   Claims 41-48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lawson et al (6,381,306) in view of Brandt et al (6,377,993).

Consider claim 41. Lawson does not clearly teach distributing the call transaction data via the Internet.

Brandt teaches distributing call transaction data via the Internet (see the abstract; col. 3, ln. 36-61).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teachings of Brandt into the teachings of Lawson in order to enable customers to access their own relevant data information timely, rapidly and accurately through the GUI client interface.

Consider claim 42. Lawson further teaches allowing the subscriber to dynamically select at least one of a plurality of the report formats in which to present the call transaction data (e.g., a report application recalls the statistics from the database and presents the statistics in a reporting format configured by the user; see the abstract; col. 3, ln. 34-38; col. 6, ln. 18-19; table 3, col. 7, ln. 30-49), wherein the plurality of the report formats comprises at least a table, a graph, map (col. 11, ln. 8-10).

Consider claim 43. Lawson's col. 11, ln. 6-13 reads on the limitations of claim 43.

Consider claim 44. Lawson teaches allowing the subscriber to dynamically modify presentation parameters comprises allowing the subscriber to dynamically identify a date range of the call transaction data (database 206 are configured to hold a week's worth of statistical data; col. 9, ln. 40-55).

Consider claim 45. Lawson further teaches allowing the subscriber to dynamically identify one or more fields of the call transaction data which is to be presented pursuant to the selected report format (table 3 lists the user defined fields of a preferred CDR format).

Consider claim 46. Lawson further teaches allowing the subscriber to dynamically

identify mathematical calculations (i.e., statistical calculation) of one or more corresponding

fields of the call transaction data which is to be presented pursuant to the selected report format

(table 3 lists the user defined fields of a preferred CDR format).

Consider claim 47. Lawson further teaches allowing the subscriber to identify collective

totals of one or more corresponding fields of the call transaction data which is to be presented

pursuant to the selected report format (see table 5).

Consider claim 48. Lawson further teaches allowing the subscriber to identify averages

of one or more corresponding fields of the call transaction data which is to be presented pursuant

to the selected report format (see table 5, average call set-up time, average call hold-time, and

average answer seizure ratio).

10.   Claims 49-50 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lawson et

al (6,381,306) in view of Thompson (5,109,399).

Consider claim 49-50. Lawson does not teach the plurality of the report formats

comprises at least a visual representation of a geographic map that identifies the approximate

geographic origin of the calls made to the call recipient by the one or more call originators.

Thompson teaches displaying a geographic map (fig. 4; col. 3, ln. 1-41) having indicia to

identify the approximate geographical reference (col. 3, ln. 1-41) related to each call reflected in

the call transaction data (ANI).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to utilize the teachings of Thompson into the teachings of Lawson in order

to provide the best ways for determining location information by means of a visual display.

11.   Claim 35 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kay et al

(5,896,445) in view of Thompson (5,109,399).

        Consider claim 35. Kay teaches a method for reporting calls having associated call

transaction data (e.g., originating and terminating numbers; location of origin, zip code; see the

abstract; col. 3, ln. 53-62; col. 8, ln. 19-31), the calls being from a call originator to a call

recipient, comprising accessing the call transaction data (fig. 6C; col. 8, ln. 19-31); and

determining an approximate geographical reference related to each call reflected in the call

transaction data (Zip code; col. 3, ln. 63 to col. 4, ln. 5; fig. 6C; col. 8, ln. 19-31). Kay further

teaches displaying a plurality of variable telecommunication transaction attributes associated

with each call (e.g., generating a statistical report related to the call transaction data; see the

entire abstract).

        Kay does not teach displaying a geographic map having indicia to identify the

approximate geographical reference related to each call reflected in the call transaction data.

        Thompson teaches displaying a geographic map (col. 3, ln. 1-41) having indicia to

identify the approximate geographical reference (col. 3, ln. 1-41) related to each call reflected in

the call transaction data (ANI).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to utilize the teachings of Thompson into the teachings of Kay in order to

provide the best ways for determining location information by means of a visual display.
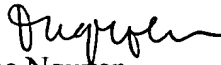
Allowable Subject Matter

12.   Claims 1-16 are allowed over the prior art of record.

Conclusion

13.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Duc Nguyen whose telephone number is 703-308-7527. The

examiner can normally be reached on 6:00AM-2:30PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Curtis Kuntz can be reached on 703-305-4708. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR

system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Duc Nguyen
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 2643

3/19/04